ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

DRY GOODS, &O. A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL, OPEN
On Monday, March S. PR I N G. SIL K S.,
75 CENTS PER YARD.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—JUST RECEIVED FROM AUC tion, 2,000 yards Persian delaines, at is., worth 2s. 6d.; 1,000 yards Scotch ginghams, at is. 6d., worth 2s. 6d. CHAR-LES BUTTS, 263 Greenwich street, near Murray. A good salesman wanted.

BARTHOLOMEW'S ASSIGNMENT.

THE GREAT MOUR-SING SALE
WILL CONTINUE TEN DAYS LONGER.
TREETER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Immense sacrises in mouraing goods. Extraordinary inducements. The last chance.

The entire stock of mourning goods purchased by the subscriber of the sastines of C. F. Bastholomes at an enormous discount for cash, to be closed out it is en days, without regard do original cost. Twenty thousand deliars worth of new and desirable goods, imported expressly for this house-before the assignment, are arriving by every steamer, and will be sold at an enormous reduction from their value.

200 pieces mourning french prints, best quality, at is.
200 pieces mourning French prints, best quality, at is.
500 pieces mourning French prints, best quality, at is.
50 pieces mourning French prints, best quality, at is.
50 pieces crape Marets,
20 pieces abaraches silks.
20 pieces grog rain silks.
20 pieces grog rain silks.
30 pieces grog grain silks.
30 pieces grog rain silks.
31 pieces grog rain silks.
32 pieces grog rain silks.
33 pieces grog rain silks.
34 pieces grog rain silks.
35 pieces grog rain silks.
36 pieces grog rain silks.
37 pieces grog rain silks.
38 pieces grog rain silks.
39 pieces grog rain silks.
39 pieces grog rain silks.
40 pieces grog rain silks.
50 pieces and delivopolitan.
51 pieces and Metropolitan.
52 pieces and Metropolitan.
53 pieces and Metropolitan.

BLACK, PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS-J. M. LYONS, 196 Bowery, 4 doors from Spring street.

ENGLISH CARPETS—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT upprecedentedly low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

PCONOMY IS WEALTH.—
Examine the stock of superb carpets,
Velvels, tapestry, Brussels and ingrains,
At prices to suit the times.
At prices to suit the times.
HIRAM ANDREADN, 99 Bowery. CIBEAT BARGAINS IN BAREGE DE LAINES AND T chalifes.—
19,000 yards Barege de laines, 8d., cheap at 1s.
19,000 chalifes and de saines, 1s., worth 2s.
8,000 do, 1s. 5d., worth 2s. 6d.
Part of a bankrupt stock.
C. G. HOOK 3.

C. G. HOOK, 380 Bowery. CENIN'S GRAND OPENING DAY, AT THE BAZAAR,
—Ladies will remember, whilst examining the many new
and beautiful spring costumes of this esteals themen, that a
peat and presty shoe or gatter is indispensably needed to com
plete the attre. Call and see. There is a certain redinement
and elegance about taem which almost compels you to pur-

LINENS POSITIVELY CHEAP—
OF UNSURFASSED FARRICS.
CHARLES G. HOOK, 759 Broadway,
Will open Monday, March 3,
15 cases linen goods,
From aucutom.
4 cases pillow casings, 7x4, 4x4, 5x4 and 6x4 wide.
2 cases bleached camak, 7x4 kx4 and 1cx4 wide.
4 cases Irish linen shirtings, from 2s 6d. to 3s, 5d, per yard.
5 cases damask table cloths, of all sizes.
500 dozen damask napkins and towels.

PEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT, -FOR SALE, THIS

order of assignees,
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., 347 Broadway. NEW SHAWLS FOR THE SEASON—
Received by the recent steamers, and now open at retail
Broadway, Chambers and Reade Streets.

New styles in calicoes.
New styles in laws,
New styles in de bages,
New styles in de laines,
At St. a dress.
J. 1 J. M. LYONS, 196 Bowery, 4 doors from Spring street.

NEW EPRING GOODS.—
CHAS. G. BOOK, 789 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, March S,
A choice selection of
RICH FANCY SILKS, HAREGE of every discription

OR MONDAY, MARCH 3,
Will open New Danes Goods, received by the steamers A
lastic, Etna and Asla.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

DICHTER, RIGAUD & BRUNE, 119 LIBERTY STREET.

Le have received, per steamers Asia and Kina, a full assortment of samples of their entire spring importation of ladged dress trimmings, the greatest part of which is in port, and which they are prepared to offer at the most liberal terms.

SPRING MIVALINERY OPENING. AT THE NEW YORK Millinery Bazaar, 63 Canal street, for Thursday, the 6th nst. will be exhibited to wholesale purchasers a charming sejection of French and American manufactured bonnets.

STELLA, CRAPE AND BROCHA SHAWLS-

STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!
KIBBONS
FRENCH FLOWERS, ETC.,
All new and elegant styles,
All tow cash prices, at
HOMER & KETCHUM'S,
64 and 65 John street,
Corner William, New York.

Orner William, New York.

OPRING VARIETIES, 1856.—
On and after Monday, March 3,
LORD & TAYLOR

will offer a very extensive and elegant assortment of
OHRAP DRY GOODS,
selected with much care expressly for their spring sales, and to
be disposed of at a
REMARKARY SMALL ADVANCE.
Particular attention is directed to
Twenty cases high luster real India checked and striped stilks,
just opened, being the newest and cholocat spring styles—
about 25,000 yards, at from 500 to 750 per yard.
205, 207, 209 and 261 Grand street;
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catherine street.

W HOLESALE SOFT HAT WARKHOUSE, 421 BROAD WAY. up stairs. K. M. WATERS. WEISKER BROTHERS, 64 AND 66 JOHN STREET,

W up stairs,
Importers and Jobbers of
French bonnets,
Frankions.
French flowers,
Straw goods,
Ribbons,
Silks, &c., are
Constantly opening a choice assortment of the above named
goods, of their own importation, received by every steamer
which they offer for sale at very low prices.

W GNDERFUL!!

Are the superb Gobelin tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets, and most extraordinary the low price at which they are sold. Only 4s. for beautiful ingrains.

HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

WILSON G. HUNT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
WOOLLEN AND OTHER GOODS

Nos. 80 and 82 William street, corner of Maiden lane

A TA SPECIAL MEETING OF MARION ENGINE COMpany No. 5, held at the engine house, on the evening of
Monday, March 3, convened for the purpose of sympathizing
with the relatives of Henry 8, Mansfield, who departed the
life, sites a lingering lineses of consumption, on Sunday, March
2, in the thirty-eights year of his age, the following preamble
and recolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the providence of God, we are called upon to
mourn the death of our late brother fireman and fellow citizer, H. S. Mansfield, who, for the past eighteen years, has
been an active and honored member of the Fire Department of
this city, and to condole with his relatives and friends, who,
with us, mourn his departure from our midst. Therefore,
Resolved, That the members of Marion Engine Company
No. 5, regarding his memory with that sincers affection, which
only years of intimate intercourse with the deceased in his
double capacity of citizen and fireman warrants, teel called
upon thus publicly to express our grief for his premature decease, and to condole with his family in this the hour of their
affilictor.

Resolved. That in his death the city has lost an housest and

sease, and lo condole with his family in this the nour of questiffiction.

Resolved, That in his death the city lins lost an honest and upright citizen; the Fire Department, an energetic and ho cored member; the poor, a kind and charitable friend—and we, an associate beloved as a brother.

Resolved, That we six serely sympathize with his bereaved mother and relatives in their great loss, and earnestly trust that an all wise People on will watch over and country them in this great salaring.

Resolved, They conseems of mourning and respect be placed in front of our engine source for the usual period, in respect to the memory of the demands of and that the members of Marfon Engine Co. No. 9 wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Rescived. That the secretary is hereby authorized to transit to the relatives of our late esteemed associate the storesaid

CTATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGH.

A. keepsie, New York. A new system; training in the practice with courts, witnesses, juries, &c.; extemporations speaking stally professional business taught. Fart term commences on the 8th of May. Hon. Henry Hooth, an eminent lawyer, has accepted a professorship. J. W. Fowler, Eq., oratorica professor. Testimonia a: "Mr. Fowler is the most accomplished orator north of Mason & Dixon's line "—Henry Cay "The trials and arguineous and general speaking of his pupil are truly wonderful,"—Boston Journal, System improved Degrees of Bachelor of Laws conferred.—Bend for entalogue

THE MISSES ANTISELLIPS SELECT BOARDING AND day school, Port Bichmond, Staten Island,—Parents and guardians an obtain for their children in the above semmary the advantages of a pood education with the conforts of a home. Teams include:

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY BOOK. MARIA WARD'S DISCLOSURES.
Sixteenth edition now ready of
FRMALE LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS.

olume. Pricock.
FERTS.
Women lost or captured.
Strangs advice for a woman.
Disappointed maker.
Love in the wilderness.
Courting by the camp fire.
A wide of the wilderness.
A wide of the wilderness.
Hostile Indiana.
Hostile Register of the woman.
An old fool and a young fire.
Hostile results of polygamy.
The Prophet and his victim.
Hostile results of the wide in the wide in the wide.
Hostile results in saughters.
Self-accuser and dying husband.
The towarken wife.
A domestic scee.
The wouthful victims.
The new wife.
Mormon dianer table.
A house divided.
Mesmerism and Mormonian.
Mrs. Bradish reveals secress.
Mysterious dianspearances.
Murder of Gunnison's party.
Doubts and fears.
Escape of the author.
Imabrought prominently before Curiestly awakened.
The Mormon meeting.
The mignight assemblage.
Arrival of Joe Smith.
The mob and its victim.
Female herolsm.
Mormon vexations.
A startling proposition.
Mr. Ward offers his hand.
The young wife feast.
Doctrine of spiritual wives.
A Mormon heroins.
The shduction of Hannah.
Ellen's narrative.
Alarming intelligence.
Arrival at the promised land.

Mrs. Bradish's adventures.
Mode of making converts.
The Prophet's favorite.
Alarmed by Indians.
This book is now for the first time brought prominently before the public. Although it has been published but a few weeks, no less than sixteen editions have been issued. It has ableen republished in England with still greater success. The London Times and London Observer each devote two columns are constant.

London Times and London Observer each devote two columns to lits review.

Heys the Buffalo Dally Courier:—"The work is written with delicacy, and those who expect to find in it the food for a morbid curiosity will be disappointed." It will rival 'Maria Monk's Revelations' in the feeling it is destined to excite. Fe male Life Among the Mormons' is no hearsay exposition, but the congcientous record of an individual experience."

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New York, And for sale by hooksellers and agenta every where. Single copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, Several thousand agents wanted to circulate this book in every town in the United States.

1856. ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC. HAV 1000, ing received a further large supply of this elegat and useful publication, we have reduced the price to 25 cent Trade, five copies for 31, and larger quantities in proportion C. MCKEE, Manager, Foreign News Office, 89 Nassau street OLD BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS BOUGHT FOR CASH, at 585 Broadway, basement; also, old novels and magazines always on hand and for sale choap; old books, prints, novels &c. Parties having books for sale will be watted upon at their residences. Address as above.

BE ON HAND FOR YOUNG AMERICA,

No. 9,
Containing the first chapter of
BROWN STUDIES;
Also, a capital illustration of the old saying that it is
A BAD RULE (of Court THAT DON'T WORK BOTH WATS,
Besides cuts comical and quizies), and jekes too numerous
omention. Price 6% cents. For sale by all news agents, and
y
T. W. STRONG, Publisher, 98 Dassau street.

DUBLIN TRIBUNR,—THIS NEW AND POPULAR "Young Ireland" paper will be regularly received by us, the sole agents for America, and is now on sale. Subscription 60 per year, six months at same rates. C. MCKEE, Manager, Foreign News Office, 89 Nassau street.

RRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.—NO.

Is, issued Saturday, March 1, contains views of the launce of the Nispara, six por raits of eminent men, view of the new Methodist church at Newark, Fourteen other beautiful engravings, and all the news of the week. To be had at all news deputs.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—COMPLETE FILES OF THE
Daily Herald for 1852 and 1853, for tan use of which for
two weeks five dollars will be paid, and security for their return given. Apply to J. H., 288 Delancey street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

\$1.000. —WANTED A GENTLEMAN TO ENGAGE 100 to \$75,000 can be realized in three years. Address Large, 553 Broadway, third floor, room No. 4, or call between 2 and 4 o'clock.

\$1. -FOR ONE DOLLAR, FORWARDED TO F. Z. HER

A VALUABLE SECRET.—WE UNDERSTAND THAT A gent eman recently discovered a curlous old recipe among the papers of a deceased Italian physician, which teaches how to prepare the Vestris bloom, a preparation that tints the skin a rosy hue, and yet its use cannot be desected. There are three kinds, varied to suit different complexions, and they are articles of value to every lady. Sold at No. 553 Broadway.

E agLish curl.ery and file Warehouse.—Har Geraves, Smith & Co., manufacturers and merchants, Sheffleid, England. Our facilities in Sheffleid give us decided advantages, which we offer to the trade. Warranted C. S. fles, took and saws, with every variety of cutlery in stack. Orders from Sheffleid at lowes rates.

HUMAN ARTIFICIAL RYES.—A LARGE COLLECTION just received by steamer, at L. LEROY'S, chemist, 771 Broadway, corner Ninth street.

HOWARTH'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PARTE—AN ELE gast preparation for cleanatog, preserving and beautifying the teeth. Sold by most respectable druggists and perfumers. In boxes, at twenty-five cents each. All orders addressed to D. Howarth, box 227 Fost office, Brooklyn, will receive prompt attention. MPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.-THE

I theory and practice of precipitating minerals from the human system by electro-chemical means aught and apparatus turnished on reasonable terms. Patients received and relieved of mercurial and other obstructions, by Dr. W. PORTER 178 Canal street. MILLINERS WANTED.-WORK GIVEN OUT. NONE but the best bands need apply. Inquire at 60 Barclay street, up stairs.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES,—THEY IMPROVE VI-sion, sull for life, change to greater magnetizing sowers not required; near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, lecturer on the cyc, patentee and maker, No. 2 Fark row, opposite Astor Rouse. Attendance 10 A, M. to 6 F. M.

SHOWCASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER'S MANUFACTO S ry and warercoms, No. 5 North Wil ism street, near-Frank-fort, New York, and 77 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old shewcases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

TO BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS, HOTHLS, &C.-JUST I received, a large consignment of prairie chickens; price 7/ cents per pair. Also, a consignment of qualit, 8 per dozen Also, several lois of nice butter, from 22 to 26 cents per pound by the firkin or tab. Express Produce Markel, 33 Broadway. TO LET-A THREE STORY DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 3

A King street, with the modern improvements, just completed; also the first and third floors of 35 King street, to be let to gether or separately. Immediate possession given. Inquire of A. RAYMOND, 51 Chatham street.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CUTTERS.—ALEX, D. REEVES, professor of measuring and cutting garments was awarded by the American institute, in 1855, one medal and two diplomas, for his system of cutting costs, vets and pantisions. Those engaged in the above art would do well to call and examine it. It is the simplest and most correct system in use. Office 299 Broadway.

THE VESTRIS BLOOMS.—ANGELO BARTOLLOZZIE, the original preparer, offers for sale white and red, one dollar. This is the original article, and sold at half price. The money returned, if not found on using to be the original article. Sold at Mrs. SPEWCERS, 461 Houston street.

IMPIRE CLUB.—THE MEMBERS OF THE EMPIRE LI Club, and all who wish to become members, are requested to meet at Tammany Hall, on Wednesday evening, March 5, 1256, at haif-past 7 o'cock, for the purpose of making preparations for the approaching Presidential context.

INAIAH RYNDERS, Chairman.

LIGHTEENTH WARD.—CITIZENS, ATRND. ALL PER.
Lisons in favor of the election of Millard Fillmore for President, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, Vice President, are invited to attend a ratification meeting, on Tuesday evening, March 4, 1856, at the Demitt Dispensary, corner Twesty-third street and Second avenue, at 8 o'clock, P.M. Hon. Charles C. Lathrop, of Louisiann; Hon. James Brooks, of New York, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, Chairman.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN COM-mittee.—A regular meeting of the Young Men's Demo-cratic Republican Committee will be held at Tammany Hall, on Tuesday evening next, March 4, at 7% cloo'ck. SOLOMON B. NOBLE, Chairman.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BILLIARD TABLES, with our modern improvements, for which we received the silver media at the World's Fair. Also, cloths, balls, ques, cue wax, at lowest prices. Three second hand tables for sale cheap.

LEONARD & BENJAMIN, 332 Broadway.

BILLIARD BALLS.—A FINE SEORTMENT OF BIL-liard balls and Fronch one tips for sale, at the lowest each prices, by WM. M. WELLIAG, 430 Broome street, corner of Crosby.

of Crossy.

FOR SALE—TWO BILLIARD TABLES, MADE BY
Condon & Collender; been about three monds in use.
Can be seen, in playing order, at 72 backet street, Brooklyn,
or apply at 15 Beaver street, to THOS. C. ABBOTT. WE OFFER FOR SALE A CINE STOCK, WITH OUR new invented cushions, which are the only correct ones now in use. Private houses and public rooms furnated at short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to, GRIFFITH & DEUKER, 90 Ann street.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Our Special Despatches.
MERTING OF THE CABINET—THE KANSAS CONTESTED
ELECTION CASE—INCREASE OF THE NAVY, ET ... WASHINGTON, March 3, 186.

A good deal of excitement was areated in the Cabine to-day, in consequence of an article which appeared in the London *Morning Post* of February 12, proposing an aliiance between England and France to suppress American fillbustering; and the article proposes also the pro-priety of increasing the fleets of England and France in be vicinity of Central America, and to put in force the right of search of all suspected American vessels, in the same marner as it is exercised in the case of African act that the Post is regarded here as the organ of Lord Palmersten. The Cabinet had a protracted session teday, when the article above referred to received their The Committee on Elections will, I understand, report

o-morrow on the Kansas contested election case. The report, written by Mr. Hickman, of Penn., one of the committee, is quite lengthy. They will renew their de-mand for power to send for persons and papers. It as-sumes that the allegation on the part of Gov. Reeder that the Legislature which passed the election law, under the provisions of which Gen. Whitseld was sho was imposed upon the people of the Territory by a fo and have exercised it ever since—that the people are in a subjected State. It then goes on to discuss at length the following questions:-First, The necessity of having an investigation of the facts in dispute. Second, The effect of the act of Governor Reeder in issuing certificates of election to a portion of the egislature. Third, whether the evidence to establish the facts can be had by depositions. In the course of the argument the committee allude to the fact that ordiparily, in despotisms, the subjects enjoy some degree of peace and quiet, while in Kansas settlers are not only allowed to be reduced to a state of vassalage to foreign power, but personal safety is unknown, and murder and outrage are said to be an almost daily record of history. A minority report will, I am informed, be made by Mr Stephens, of Georgia.

Chevalier Webb is out in this morning's Intelligence with a long letter, containing a history of that soirce at Lord Clarendon's. That tea party will yet be the death of the Chevalier.

The report of the Naval Committee, recommending the building of ten additional steam sloops of war, gave rise to a spicy debate in the Senate to day, as to what will be thought of it in England and France.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES—BUNGRED DIS MISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON.

Washington, March 3, 1856.
The discussion on Judge Trumbull's case, involving a conflict between the federal and fifteen State constitu tions, is eligiting the profoundest attention of the Senate The Committee on Elections have refused to hear Gen. Whitfield in reply to Reeder's statement. They say they have nothing to do with Whitfield statements. It is, Heads I win, tails you loose."

Rumor this evening says that Mr. Crampton has been sinissed. I can trace it to no reliable source.

THIRTY-POURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

GENERAL CASS AND LOBD CLARENDON. Mr. Cass, (dem.) of Mich., made a personal explan

signed J. W. W., which he attributed to James Watso and Lord Clarendon, in which the latter stated he had no unfriendly feelings towards the United States. This statement was explanatory of a remark made by Clarendon in the House of Lords, that the Charendon in the House of Lords, that the understanding between the Enghah and French governments was perfect in relation to all part of the world—which was understood as a menace to this country regarding Cuba.

Mr. Casa assed, it lord Clarendon's language had been misunderstood, why did he not explain it in his place in the House of Lords instead of leaving it to be explained in a private letter, which few perhaps would see or hear of?

war was taken up.

Mr. Skwam reierred to several periods of our history—
from the affair of the Caroline to the late dispute in regard to the fisheries—to show that the appearance of a
single British ressel had frightened the country into a
fear of impending war. He said he was tired of all these single British vessel had frightened the country into a fear of impending war. He said he was tired of all these things, and wiehed the people, especially the merchants of our commercial cities, to discuss questions of national interest without being alarmed, through fear of the inability of our government to maintain them in their property, rights and interests. He would vote for this increase of the navy, irrespective of any question in regard to our foreign relations, simply because he thought it wrong to leave the seaboard exposed, and because there fever had been a time so prosperous as the present, when, without any alteration of our revenue system, we are receiving an immense surplus revenue.

Mr. Halt thought it should to undertake to put our navy on a footing to compete with those of other countries. It reminded him of a legacy of £10 bequeathed by an Esglishman to pay the national debt. If there was any apprehension of war, it originated in Congessional speeches. It was time to economize expenditures.

Mr. Brill, (national) of Tennessee, said the bill was manimously recommended by the Naval Committee, and not founded on any existing salarm on the subject of war. The object was merely a class of vessels really necessary for the protection of commerce.

Mr. HUNDER, (dem.) of Va., believed that the matters of difference between Great Britain and the United States were such as ought to be settled, if common discretion is exercised. The passage of the bill should not oreate a war alarm. We increase the chances of peace by proparing for war—thus diminishing the opportunity for foreign Powers to speculate on our weakness, real or supposed. The estimated cost of each vessel is \$507,000, including equipment and steam machinery. Two millions are now appropriated.

Was considered.

Was considered.

Was considered. Mr. CRITTENDEN, (K.N.,) of Ky., favored Mr. Trumbull's right to the seat, stating that the constitution of the United States defines the qualifications of Senators, and no State has authority to require any other qualifica-tions.

tions.

Mr. Puon, (dem.,) of Ohio, contended that the plain and obvious meaning of the State constitution should govern the question. The State had a right to require any qualification it pleased, so long as there was no conflict with the constitution of the United States.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives. Washington, March 3, 1856.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, March 1, 1856.

Dismissed of Foreign Ministers—History of the Very Curious
Case of Sir Henry Bulwer.

The recall of Mr. Crampton, British Minister to the United States, has been demanded by our government; if that demand is not compiled with his dismissal is likely

Inst cemand is not compiled with his dismissal is likely

follow. As a consequence, the public mind is at this

is me deeply interested in all questions pertaining to the
removal of foreign ministers. The incidents attending
the removal of Sir Henry Bulwer, while British Minister
in Spain, are very striking in themselves, and have many
points of resemblance to the case of Mr. Crampton. We
believe our readers will welcome a full account or this
memorable transaction, which we have taken some pains
to collect from authentic sources, both English an

The great and agitating subject of discussion among the European courts in 1846, was the question of the marriage of Isabella, the youthful Queen of Spain. The Spanish constitutionalists were anxious to secure the succession in her line, so as to consummate the exclusion of the family of Don Carlos. Of course the legitimists in Spain and the legitimate governments in Europe sought to prevent it for the oppo site inducement. But the main struggle on the subject was between Great Britain and France, whose rival interests and conflicting intrigues at Madrid have, for more than a century, been the principal causerof all the calamities, political and commercial, of unhappy Spain. In the affair of the marriage, the object of England was to force a Coburg upon Isabella; that of France to marry her to one of the sons of Louis Phillippe. The King of the Franch All Dark records in the first terms of the sons of the so ceeded in marrying his son, the Dake of Montpensier, to Isabella's sister and heir presumptive, and in marrying the Queen to ber cousin, the Infant Don Francisco. This gave mortal umbrage to England. She pretended that Francisco was impotent, and that thus the happiness as well as

pious ambition of Louis Phillippe. It is by no means certain that this fact did not contribute to Louis Phillippe's down-fall; nor that Ezglish influence and English gold were not among the efficient causes hidden from the public eye, o that audden and mysterious revolution which drove him from the throne; as they were reasonably suspected to have essentially aided in producing the previous French revolution, which overthrew Charles the Tenth, just at the moment when, in spite of the jealous and angry oppo-sition of Ergland, he had accomplished the conquest of

The French revolution of February aroused a revolu tionary spirit in half the kingdoms of Europe. The provisional government of France despatched emissaries of insurrection into the neighboring countries. Sanguinar, revolutions broke out in Germany, Italy, and Hungary Even Great Britain was filled with slarm, and had re sourse to the most severe measures of repression both in England and in Ireland.

England and in Ireland.

In the midst of the general storm, Spain, the country to which everybody in Europe was accustomed to look as the most probable theatre of revolutions, whenever the revolutionary spirit was abroad, consistent in her characteristic e-ntradiction to the course of other governments, remained perfectly tranquil under the firm but moderate administration of General Narvaez.

It was in a flagitious attempt to produce a revolution in Spain, in this European crisis, under the direction of Lord Palmerston, at that time the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Sir Hanry Ruleys drew upon himself reign Affairs, that Sir Hanry Ruleys drew upon himself

reign Affairs, that Sir Henry Bulwer drew upon himself that just indignation of the Spanish government which ed to his summary expulsion from Madrid.

ference in the domestic affairs of Spain, is a letter of Lord Palmerston, so illustrative of the intensity of England's and feelings of other nations, that we give it in full-

FORKIGN USFICE, March 16, 1848.

SIZE—I have to instruct you to recommend earnestly to the Spanish government and to the Queen Mother, if you have an opportunity of doing so, the adoption of a legal and constitutional course of government in Spain.

The recent rail of the King of the French and of his whole family, and the expulsion of his ministers, ought to teach the Spanish court and government how great is the danger of an attempt to govern a country in a manier at variance with the feelings and opinions of the astion; and the calculatophe which has happened in France must serve to show that even a large and well disciplined army becomes an ineffectual defence for the crown when the course pursued by the crown is at variance with the general sentiments of the country. It would then be wise for the Queen of Spain, in the present critical state of affairs, to strengthen the executive government by enlarging the basis upon which the administration is founded, and by calling to her councils some of those men who possess the confidence of the liberal party. I am, &c.

Remarkable as this letter is in itself, it is still more ex-

Remarkable as this letter is in itself, it is still more ex traordinary when considered with reference to the con Ergiand and Spain. In Spain, as we have already said, everything wore its usual, quiet. England, on the contrary, was shaking with apprehension lest her own proud throne should be tumbled over as suddenly and as uneremoniously as Louis Phillippe's had fallen. At that very moment, among the extreme measures to which she had resorted was the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland. And, forsooth, she presumes, under these circumstances, to lecture tranquil Spain to con-sult the wishes of the nation in the administration of her government. More fittingly, it would seem, might she have asked the disinterested advice of Spain how to ad-

But if the relative condition of the two countries had been reversed—if England had been tranquil and unmoved by fear, and Spain had been in the greatest disor-der, nothing could surpass the insolent presumption of Lord Palmerston in advising the Spanish government to adopt a legal and constitutional course of administration, thus necessarily implying that the present one was illegal and unconstitutional; and his cool effrontery in suggesting that her ocurse of government was at variance with the general sentiments of the country. But the climax of impudence is attained by the concluding instruction that Sir Henry Buiwer shall call upon the instructions given to Mr. Crampton to enlist recruits for the British army in the United States pariake largely of the same spirit; but we may more keenly appreciate the extent to which the English government sometimes goes in instructing her ministers to interfere with domestic affairs of other countries, by supposing Mr. Crampton he was, to violate the municipal law and the law of nations by enlisting men, but to call upon Gen. Pierce and recommend to him to remove the present members of his Cabinet and appoint some leading anti-slavery men in their stead—that Gov. Chase should succeed to Mr. Mar-

Summer to Mr. Attorney General Cushing.

These instructions reached Sir Heary Bulwer on the
21st of March, 1848. They were not presented to the
Spanish government immediately; but Sir Henry entered at once into relation with the agitators in Madrid, and even attended some of their secret meetings. On the 26th an insurrection broke out in Madrid. It was promptly suppressed by Gen. Narvaez, on account, as Sir Henry Bulwer wrote to Lord Palmerston on the 28th, of the want of concord and of general orders for the di-rection of the conspirators. Not content with parading publicly his personal association with the insurgents, and publicly his personal association with the insurgents, and with receiving them at the embassy for the purpose of embarrassing the government, he published his instructions from Lord Palmerston, almost word for word, in the Clamor Publico, the principal opposition newspaper in Madrid, before making any official communication of them to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

At length, on the 6th of April, he communicated his instructions to the Duke of Sotomayor, the Spanish Minister, and, as if the instructions themselves were not of-

pister, and, as if the instructions themselves were not of-fensive enough, he aggravated their enormity by arro-gantly calling on the Spanish government to invoke without delay a special session of the Cortes.

The reply of the Duke of Sotomayor was worthy of the blood of his American mother, and or his distinguished father, the Marquis of Cassa Yrujo. After saying that he disdains to comment on the suggestions of Sir Henry Bulwer's note, he, on the contrary, retorts them on the British government itself. "What," he demands, "would Lord Palmerston say if the Spanish government about pretent to criticise the administrative acts of the British ministry—to recommend a modification of their fiterior policy—and especially the adoption of mere humane and enlightened measures towards miserable ireland? What would be say if the Spanish Minister at London should address an imperious note to Lord Pallord to the say if the spanish Minister at towards about address an imperious note to Lord Pallord to the say if the spanish Minister at the same say in the spanish Minister at the same say in the same say i London should address an imperious note to Lord Pal-meraton himself, demanding the relinquishment of the extra constitutional means adopted to prevent or sup-press insurrection in England and in Ireland? What would be say if the Spanish government should, in the name of outraged humanity, demand of him justice and mercy for the oppressed millions of Hindostan? What would be say if the Spanish government should unders dertake to exhort the Queen of Engiand to recall to her councils the illustrious Sir Robert Peel, who, unlike Lord Palmerston, had not only acquired the general favor of opinion in his own country, but was able also to conof opinion in his own country, but was able also to con-ciliate the sympathies and esteem of all the governments

ter, and informing him that any other communication of the same character would be returned without response. Sir Henry was confounded by this manly conduct of the Spanish government. He replied is a letter of embar-rassed and clumsy explanations, which only made his case worse, and which afforded the Duke of Setomayor the opportunity, in return, to take up and expose, step by step, in cutting language, all the previous mideeds of Sir Henry. Sir Henry Bulwer became alarmed, and communicated his fears to Lord Palmerston, who disregarded them, and on the 20th of April directed him to inform the Duke of Sotomayor that all his proceedings were approved by his government, and stated expressly that they had the approval of the entire Casinet—an assertion which was afterwards fiatly contradicted by the Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Lords.

Meanwhile, on the 15th of April the Duke of Sotomayor directed Mr. Isturits, Spanish Minister in London, to represent to Dord Palmerston the necessity and convenience of recalling Sir Henry Bulwer. Instead of doing this, Lord Falmerston renewed his approcation to Sir Herry, of his conduct, and informed him that his continued presence was necessary at Madrid.

It is a curious coincidence that, as is credibly reported at Washington, Mr. Crampton stated two days after he received from Lord Clarendon a copy of Mr. Marcy's last, long despatch, demanding his recall, that he had also received instructions from his government that his continued presence in Washington was required.

As to Sir Henry Bulwer, he had not yet done his appointed work, and must therefore say to do it; nod with the new stimulus given him by Lord Palmerston he did it. On the 7th of May a portion of the garrison of Madrid broke out in insurrection, which was only suppressed in blood. Among the sitled was the Captain General, the opportunity, in return, to take up and expose, step

leaders of the insurrection issued from the English embassy, and were supplied with money and prompted by the English Ambassacor.

The next day the Duke of Sotomayor, in a letter of cold coursesy, invited Sir Henry Bulwer to quit Madrid within the term of twenty-four hours.

Sir Henry replied with affectation that in fact his residence at Madrid had come to be disagreeable to him, and that he should avail himself sooner or later, but at his lesure, of the paseports which the Duke of Sotomayor had been pleased to transmit.

The apparent indifference and confidence on the part of the British Minister, thus caught flagranti delicto were at first quite incomprehensible; but the mystery was son explained. In a few days accounts came to the Spanish government from the Bisque provinces, from Alicante, from Seville, of insurectionary movements, which it was afterwards proved were with the cognizance and encouragement of Sir Henry Bulwer, if not at his instigation.

Among the circumstances is mplicating Sir Henry Bulwer, was the fact that Portal, one of the most active of the insurgents, was, to quete an authority before us, "the brother-in-law of Sir Henry by the heart and the alcove;" "for," he continues, "we cannot understand Spanish polities without occasionally raising the corner of a mantilla." Portal not only protested that he acted in the name of England, but, in proof of the fact, exhibited the very letters of Sir Henry.

Narvaez, with his accustomed vigor and forecast, had prepared for all such contingencies. He suppressed the revolutionary movements as promptly in the provinces as he had done in the capital.

Sir Henry Bulwer found that the game was lost. His affectation of indifference these subsequent events had fully explained. The configration which he had raised, lasted just long enough to turow light on the hand of the incendiary. He had configration which he had raised, lasted just long enough to turow light on the ham of the incendiary. The had configration which he had raised, lasted just long enough

Lesture on the Character of Washington, by Hon. Edward Everett. Hon. Edward Everett delivered his lecture on the cha

acter of Mashington, before the Mercantile Library As sociation, last evening, in the Academy of Music. It was but natural to expect the the fame of the lecturer would attract a large audience, but we were not prepare to see such a vast concourse assembled within, and even without the walls of that building. According to the published, notice the lecture was to commence at 8 o'clock but for at least an hour before the appointed time the doors were beset with an eager crowd, who in their impa-tience actually tore two or three off their hinges. The par-quette was crowded, the first tier was crowded, the second tier was crowded, the third tier was crowded, so was they gallery, so were the stage boxes, the orchestra was jammed full, and the passages were all blockaded while the entrances were througed with cager listener of the lecturer. Then the stage was in the sam plethoric condition as the rest of the house, and was on plethoric condition as the rest of the house, and was occupied by some of the most distinguished representatives
of the literary ability, the mercantile enterprise, the
medical skill and the legal talent of the Empire City.
Among these we noticed Washington Irving, Hon. George
Bancroft, Henry Grinnell, Peter Cooper, Dr. Francis,
Judge Duer, Bishop Potter, Mayor Wood, Dr. Webster,
Hon. Charles King, Rev. Dr. Bellows and other well
known persons were present. Take it altigether we have
never seen so brilliant an assemblage in the Academy of
Musis. It was a magnificent compliment from the city
of New York to one of the most eloquent and classic
speakers of whom our country can boast, and a compliment which, in justice to the orator of the evening, we
must say was well deserved. Mr. Everett was equal
both to the subject and the occasion, and the deep and
breathless interest with which his audence hung upon
his every word was the strongest proof of his success.

At times le was interrupted by bursts of appliause that
abook the building, and then again all was still and silent
as the grave.

shock the building, and then again all was still and silent as the grave.

When the hour arrived he was introduced to the audience by Mr. George C. Wood, the President of the Mercantils Labrary Association, and was received with the most enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Everett was dressed in a plain suit of black, and displayed no jewelry of any description. During the whole of his lecture, which occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, he had not consider even once to refer to his notes. His manner and style is unimpassioned, and the most brilliant passages are delivered without the slightest enthusiasm. In this respect Mr. Everett does not do full justice to himself, and a less classic or eloquent speaker would produce a still greater effect with the lecture to which we listened last evening.

last evening.

The lecture was, as its title announced, on "the Character of Washington," the great man "whom Providence left childless, that a nation might call him Father." It was a splendid sulogy, and, at the same time, an accurate portraiture of the virtues and great qualities of the pairiot, the statesman and the warrior. He was, said the was a splendid sulogy, and, at the same time, an accurate portraiture of the virtues and great qualities of the patriot, the stateman and the warrior. He was, said the lecturer, not only great as he was good, but he was great because he was good, and he believed, as firmly as he did his own existence, that it was a part of the design of Providence to raise him to be the commander of the armies of the Revolution land to be the first President of the United States, to prove to the people of America, in the morning of their existence as a nation, that just laws, could be best conducted, and governments be administered by men of pure moral principles. The lecturer contrasted him with iThemistocles, the great Athenian, and the celebrated English general, Mariborough, to both of whom he was superior in everything that renders a man truly noble or great. After dwelling at length upon his services to his country, to mankind, and the many virtues of his private life, he conquided as follows:—If the day shall ever come that the people of the United States forget the lesson contained in his Farewell Address, upon that day it may be truly said that Washington lived in value. But it cannot and shall not be. This great catastrophe for constitutional freedom shall not be—by the undying fame of the 19th of April, 1776 by the blood shed at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, at King's Mountain and at Yorktown! No! by the memory of the Fourth of July! No! by the sacred sakes enabrined at Mount Vernon! By the bleesed memory of Washington, it shall not be!

At the close of the lecture Hon. George Bancroft came forward, and after a few appropriate and complimentary remarks to Mr. Everett, presented the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. Dr. Adams, and unanimously adopted by the suffers of the Hon. Edward Everett upon the character of Washington, and are destrous of making some expression of our gratifude for the lasting pleasure hus conferred. We would, herefore, unanimously acopted by the sanced of the Hon. Edward Everett upon

The Common Council and the City Rahroads.—At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a petition signed by several citizens of Sands streets, was presented, praying "for immediate relief and protection from the bold and presumptuous proceedings of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, by digging up the ice on their double tracks and piling it up on both sides of the street in front of their dwellings, so that it is impossible to receive anything that their daily wants may call for." and pray that the Common Council will immediately order said company to have carted away the ice now piled up, to their great injury, and if not so removed they will be compelled to take it away arabier own expense.

Alderman Fowler offered a resolution, which directs the company to remove the ice thrown up from the track entirely from Sands street; and if they refuse, that proceedings be commenced against them for obstructing the public highway.

Alderman Mules offered an amendment including all the streets in which tracks are laid; and during the discussion which followed, it was stated that not only Sands street, but Myrtle avenue and other thoroughfaren, were rendered impassable at certain points, in consequence of the piles of snow heeped up on each side of the tracks.

The amendment, however, was lost, and the resolution of Alderman Fowler was adopted by a vote of 20 ayes to 11 tays.

Il tays.

It was intimated during the discussion that the Rail-road Company would not heed the resolution, notwithstanding the action of the Beard.

Jersey City News.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF ALDERMAN TYRRELL.—On Saturday last, Messrs. Ransom and Jelliffe, counsel for Mr. Tyrrell, recently re-elected an Alderman of the Fourth ward, Jersey City, and denied his seat, applied to the Supreme Court of New Jersey, now in seasion at Trenton, for a mandamus. The Court granted a rule to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue against the Common Council of Jersey City, compelling them to allow Alderman Tyrrell all the privileges of an Alderman. This motion is to be argued on Thursday, of this week, before Judges Ryerson, Vredenberg and Potts. Counsel for the city, I. W. Scudder and R. D. McClalland, City Attorney; for Mr. Tyrrell, Ass. Whitehead, Ransom and Jelliffe. PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF ALDERMAN TYRREIL .-- Op

TO THE EIRITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your paper of this morning you state that the official record of the late Know Nothing Convention stands "all for Fillmore," against the vote of Michigan. If this he so, somebody has falsified the record. I have conversed with all my co-delegates from the Peniusular State, (except Mr. Wood, whom I have not seen,) and they emphatically and indignantly deny that they ever charged their vote from Law to Fillmore.

W. FULLER, Senatorial Delegate from Michigas

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

The Anglo-American War im Parliament.

Speeches of Roebuck, Palmerston and Disraeli. The Sultan of Turkey at English and

French Balls.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES IN PARIS.

The Fears in England in Regard to the French Alliance. ARRIVAL OF THE PLEMPOTENTIARIES.

Our London Corresponden LONDON, Feb. 15, 1856. The Peace Conferences at Paris-The Min with Washington—New English Loan—State of British Navy—Empress of Austria Enceinte.

The Peace Conferences at Paris and the misunde

ing with the government at Washington continua orb public attention to the exclusion of everythis ference at Paris will have actually commenced. With the exception of All Pasha, who is on his way, all the

Plenipotentiaries will have reached Paris to-day, some, including Brunow, having already arrived. Lord Cowwith Lord Glarendon. There is only one argument in favor of her admission, and that is, that if an important treaty is drawn up settling the boundaries and relative positions, political as well as geographical, it would be just as well that Prussia should be bound like the other Powers, which she was not be if she does not sign, or if she is excluded from participating in the negotiations. At the same time, it

would be a severe chastisement to her pride to refuse her admittance to an European Congress. You will see, by a despatch from Baron Manteuffel, which I enclose, that Prussia has declared her willingness to sign the prelimi-naries, and that she claims to herself the credit of having effectually contributed toward the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian proposals, by giving her advice exactly at the turn of the tide. Like Moses in Egypt, Mantouffel thinks he will take over his Prussians on dry ground. whilst the charlots of that great Pharoah, public opi will be swamped in the attempt to follow him. France and Austria, and even Turkey, desire peace. Russia will insist on not sacrificing too much. England, I believe, would sooner have another Baltic campaign; but is quite willing to sign an honorable peace. I cannot give you a better specimen of the real feeling in England than by quoting Paimerston's reply to Mr. Ewart, in the Commons, as to whether it will be lawful to despatch British ships with cargoes to Russian ports during the armistice which is about to be concluded, and, in that

sions of shipping? If the salling of British ships be un-lawful, might foreign ships be chartered for the purpose. Or whether the blockade of Russian ports will be soon re-

Lord Palmerston replied :-I should strongly recommend any person who may wish to engage in such undertakings as are described in my honorable friend's question, to wait until they see whether an armitice is concluded; and, if so, what are the nature and conditions of that armistice. (Cheers and laughter.)

case, would articles contraband of war-such as brime

stone, lead and saltpetre—be exempt from such permit

To turn now to the misunderstanding with the govern ment of Washington. You have already before you Palmerston's statement in reply to Cobden, in which he said the question respecting Central America had been referred to arbitration. As regards the second point the enlistment question—I cannot do better than quese, as an expression of public feeling here, the following ex-

With equal frankness did the British Premier point out the incidents of the second disputs. We are threatened with a suspension of international relations. The two branches or the Anglo-Saxon race will only correspond officially by means of a consul, or, at most, a secretary. Possibly no great harm may arise from a short cessation of disjournatic activity, but the cause of the cretary. Possibly no great harm may arise from a short cessation of diplomatic activity, but the cause of this mutual interdict, and not the thing itself, is of grave importance. Such an interruption is generally looked upon as approaching nearly to a state of notility. In fact, in such a case everything has been done which usually precedes the first irrevocable blow—the great letting cut of the waters of strife. The House then listened with attention to the words of the First Minister. He stated that in the directions for the enlistment in Canada strict orders were given that nothing should be done to infringe the municipal regulations of the States or violate the law of the Union. He acded, moreover, that when it was found this enlistment might cause offence to the American government and people, orders were given for its cessation, and this before any remonstrance was received. When official representations were made complaining of an alleged infringement of American law, the British government expressed its regret at once and without reserve. Lord Palmeraton thus explicitly stated that his government first did all that it could to avoid giving offence, and when charged with discourtesy promptly apologized. This declaration was received with cheers by the British House of Commons. The temper of the government and the national representatives was fully evinced at this sitting. The feeling of the public we believe we have expressed, and it fully coincides with that of the Ministry and the Commons. A sincer degree for peace, a wish is make any honorable concession, a regret that any alleged act of ours should have caused a difficulty between the two countries, animales all classes and will determine their future conduct.

All the London journals express their desire for peace.

All the London journals express their desire for peace.

From the East there is no news. All the docks of Sebasi

topol are now a chaotic mass of ruins.

The Conferences at Constantinople for the settles projects of reform, so that Turkey will undergo a com-plete change. The Sultan has just taken a step which ne Sultan before him would have dared to do. He has gone to a ball at a Giaour's (Lord Redeliffe), has eaten refresh-

otification that he is ready to receive tenders for a new loan.

The following is an account of the composition of the British naval force in commission on the 1st of January,

of 131 guns, I second rate of 100, 2 frightes of 00, and a storeship of 42 (all screws), 2 paddle steam sloops of 6— nearly all ready for the pendant; also 5 mortar vessel* (the Blazer, Prompt, Porpoise, Havock and Cupid,) quitaready for service. Thus, at Portsmouth alone there was

VERSELS COMPLETE AND BEING BROUGHT FORWARD